

Important to Business Men in
Victoria, California, Portland,
and Places on the Sound!

This Journal is the oldest newspaper published in British Columbia. It is read by every business man from Vancouver to the Rocky Mountains, and is valued as an advertising medium for this colony.

DAVID SPENCER, in Victoria and L. P. FISHER, in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Dispatch to the "British Columbian."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The steamer connecting with the Sacramento, which left San Francisco 18th April, arrived in New York May 9th.

A certificate of incorporation of the Pacific Rilling Mill Co., was filed yesterday. The objects are to engage in smelting, foraging and manufacturing railroad iron and copper and other materials, and dealing in them. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Trustees: William Alford, John Bousley, D. O. Mills, A. Hayward, and P. Barker.

Gold 129 1/2. Gold bars were selling one per cent premium.

Sailed, bark Huntsville, Puget Sound; bark Brantley, Puget Sound.

New York, May 5.—The Journal of Commerce says the week has been one of excitement in business circles, lower than Wall Street, caused by the discovery that the legislature before adjournment passed an act which imposes a state tax of one per cent on all broker's sales of foreign or domestic wines and ardent spirits; half per cent on sales of merchandise or produce imported; three quarters per cent on a large amount of the tea trade.

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spring up since the since the auction sales, low prices inducing the buyers to come forward. The decline established by auction sales is fully 10 to 15 cents per pound in gold.

FARTHER POINT, May 6.—The steamer Peruvian has arrived with dates to April 27th. London, 27th: Consols closed at 86 1/2 for money, five twenties 70 1/2. Weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of bullion of £83,000. The City of Washington overdue had not arrived at Liverpool. U. S. Kearsage was at Lisbon from Sierra Leone, 19 of crew were attacked with yellow fever on the passage and fourteen died. The Kearsage was kept in strict quarantine. Political interest centres as to the fate of the Reform Bill. A vote was expected on 28th. Owing to defection in Liberal ranks for election bribery. The opposition journals assert that there will be an actual majority against the bill.

The London Star calls for a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the country in case of ministerial defeat. A bill abolishing the declaration of conformity of the liturgy of the Church of England, by fellows of colleges passed the committee of the whole in the House of Commons on the 25th, by 208 against 186.

Private telegrams to the Paris Monitor assert pacific arrangements uncompleted between Austria and Prussia, the latter power assenting to Austrian proposals for mutual disarmament. The Gazette of Bavaria confirms this, asserting that all danger of war in Germany has been removed. The Paris Constitutionnel accepts the news as correct.

The London Times was hoaxed by forged letters from the Foreign Office in its announcement on the 21st of the withdrawal of ministers from Berlin and Vienna.

The attitude of Austria and Italy continues menacing. The concentration of Italian troops caused Austria to take precautionary measures. The Berlin telegram says the report of a treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy is absolutely unfounded. Rumor of a fore-said treaty and consequent engagement near Rovigo proved false. Florence journals say that the Austrian Government had ordered all land and naval forces at Vienna to be placed on a war footing by the 1st of May, and extra concentration of troops was taking place in the province of Ravenna. The Vienna Cabinet it is said had addressed a circular to the Prussian and other courts informing them that Austrian armaments are rendered necessary by the proceedings of the Italian Government; dispatches add that Austria, relying on the word of the Prussian king, considers any measures of defence against Prussia unnecessary. It is asserted that the Emperor of France had declared to Italy that he will in no way assist her in case of attack.

London, April 27.—Latest news from Germany is that Prussia objects to disarming while Austria continues her armament on Italian frontier.

HALEFAX, May 7.—The steamer China arrived with dates to April 29th. The steamer Pocahontas arrived at Liverpool on the 22nd with the passengers of the City of Washington, which, having disabled her machinery, came into Liverpool under sail.

The Reform Bill was passed in the House of Commons by 5 majority.

German news is conflicting. There is considerable uneasiness in regard to the relations of Austria and Italy, the latter appearing to have warlike intentions.

London, April 28.—Evening, Consols 86 1/2 to 86 3/4. Five twenties 69 1/2 to 70 1/2.

New York, May 7.—In the House of Commons April 26th, the debate on the Reform Bill continued. Disraeli made a long speech. At 8 o'clock in the morning a division took place, vote for bill being 318 against 313. Government majority 5. Papers regard the vote as a government victory only in name, but really as defeat.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Senate passed the House resolution congratulating the Emperor of Russia on his escape from assassination. Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution instructing the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Treasury to adopt an efficient system of quarantine against cholera, and enforce sanitary measures.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Department of State has been officially informed by the Spanish Government that local produce of Chile declared contraband by the Spanish Admiral, will only be considered contraband when being dispatched from Chilean ports for enemy's ships.

Commissioners of the General Land Office, during the month of April, issued patents for California claims amounting to 67,639 acres; for Oregon, patents covered 37,857 acres.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls has been ordered on a tour of inspection to the United States military posts, Pacific States and Territories.

Government losses about half a million by the failure of the Merchants Bank.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—There was an informal meeting of a good many Republican Senators and Representatives to-day, to see if any action could not be had in the Senate to strike out 3rd section of Constitutional Amendment, which disfranchises rebels from voting for Federal officers.

The Bank received \$162,212 of Government funds, of which \$369,184 were deposited between the 20th of April and 3d of May, when the Bank failed. Boyer & Co., of Baltimore, owed the Bank \$750,000, and their failure has involved at least four Baltimore Banks in heavy loss; one of them, name not reported, loses \$390,000, another \$1,000,000. Besides these are private individuals who have lost less sums. The Government Officers investigating the matter think the Government will not realize \$50,000 from assets from the Merchant's National Bank, exclusive of the \$100,000 held as security for Government deposits. This failure will probably revolutionize the system of using National Banks as public depositories.

The reported capture of Fort Goodwin, Arizona, excites comment, and Capt. J. Ross Browne, the well-known traveler, now here, makes a statement, showing the report highly improbable.

New York, May 11.—A letter from Norfolk says, District Attorney Chandler had received from Washington an indictment against Jefferson Davis, which he would lay before the Grand Jury. Mrs. Davis will remain at Fortress Monroe until his case is finally disposed of, by pardon or sentence.

She is making arrangements to keep home inside the fort. Meanwhile she visited Norfolk to purchase supplies, when people showered upon her presents of all kinds, and showed entire sympathy in her behalf.

NORFOLK, May 11.—Late yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court brought in a true bill against Jefferson Davis for treason, and the Court adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in June at Richmond. Judge Underwood went North last night, carrying a copy of the indictment.

New York, May 11.—Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, arrived yesterday. Various plans are being made for public demonstrations which shall kindle a new Fenian fire, dampened by the East Port force, and other personal feuds. Colonel O'Mahoney resigned his position as Head Centre of Fenians this morning, which was accepted by Chief Executive Stephens; Mr. Killian has been removed as Treasurer.

The quarantine surgeon reports one new case cholera; no deaths to-day. 50 cases in the hospital. City unusually healthy.

Judge Field and General McCook, minister to the Sandwich Islands, sailed for San Francisco to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—At twelve o'clock last night, a fire broke out on premises occupied by Margus Levy, commission merchant, over Frank & Co's stationery store, Sacramento street; the goods were greatly damaged by water. The new rolling mills on Mission Creek, the first in the Pacific states, have commenced operations. Deaths in the city last week 482.

Nothing later received from Arizona regarding the reported massacre at Fort Goodwin. The report is believed to be false. Major John Buniny and others, who were there quite recently, state that there were four guard posts, besides the main fort or post, and that surprise was hardly possible.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—A gentleman named Gilman, residing near Stockton, was robbed of \$5,000 worth jewelry. Gilman had lived in Mazatlan several years, and returned with his wife a short time before the robbery. Mrs. Gilman was visited by a woman, whose acquaintance she made in Mazatlan, known as Rosa Rodriguez. Suspicion was directed to her, and on Thursday Jerome Myers, chief of the Stockton police, came to this city in search of her, and found her on Jackson street. The first thing which attracted his attention upon meeting her was one of the stolen rings, which she was wearing; he then accused her of the robbery, and upon searching her found nearly all the precious stones, which had been removed from settings, in a bag concealed under her skirts; also a lot of gold band setting beaten up to avoid identification; sufficient property, however, was found to fasten the robbery on her; subsequently her male companion, giving the name Theodore Padur was arrested; one of the jewelry was found on his person; both parties were sent to Stockton yesterday.

Gold in New York on the 11th was 129. Legal Tenders 78 1/2 to 79.

Spring trade thus far has disappointed business men generally.

Mining share market active, with large operations in Ophir. The product of the Washoe mines, it is thought will be largely increased.

Gold bullion for current month it is confidently supposed will exceed that of April. The mines of California, particularly these in Grass Valley District, are also said to be doing remarkably well; aggregate yield of Eureka at Grass Valley, for the month of April exceeds \$55,000 from less than 1000 tons ore, and net profits about \$4,000 or \$5,000 per share.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The Golden City from Panama 30th ult., with New York passengers of the 21st, arrived this morning. Valparaiso has been bombarded by the Spanish fleet. A good portion of the town was laid in ruins. A letter to the Panama Herald says, on the 31st, the morning of the threatened bombardment, H. M. frigates Sutley, Leander, and Devastation, and store ship Nereus left the bay, and anchored outside. The American ships also took position against the town. The Resolution opposite the railway station, Blanca 122 yards from the Custom House. The Viendora closed to

destroy dwellings. The admiral's ship came out and signaled orders. At 9 a. m. the Blanca opened on the Custom House, the houses followed, each selecting a point on which to pour destruction. Nearly three hours was kept up without intermission.

At 9 p. m., the squadron drew off. From fifteen to twenty millions worth of property was destroyed, nearly all belonging to English, American, and other foreign merchants. All the commercial part of the town was destroyed, the Spanish Admiral having received orders from Madrid to destroy to the utmost all the Chilean and Peruvian towns on the coast. On March 27th he notified foreign representatives, that in five days he would bombard the city. Every foreign representative protested in the most energetic manner. The English residents were promised the protection of the British squadron, and the American Commodore promptly placed his squadron for co-operation, should the threatened bombardment be attempted. The representative of France was to join to prevent atrocity, but at last the British Admiral withdrew, saying he could not interfere, except diplomatically, and the British interests must look out for themselves on shore. Commodore Rodgers shrank from undertaking active resistance. While this was going on, time was lost by neutrals. When the day of bombardment came, their property was still in the Custom House. The strange conduct of the British Admiral was loudly condemned by the British residents. 120 shots were fired.

A private dispatch says, the widow of Thos. Starr King was married in New York to Wm. Norris, Secretary of the Steam Navigation Co.

The news of the massacre at Fort Goodwin is confirmed. The garrison consisted of two companies of regulars of the 3d battalion, 14th regiment, 100 men. Seven escaped, but the remainder were murdered and scalped. The Apaches were a rich harvest. They carried off all the arms, ammunition, and commissary stores.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

New York, May 13.—The City of Paris and German giving advice to May 3rd. Contrary to general expectation the British Ministry refused to regard the close vote on the Reform Bill as equivalent to defeat. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons that the Franchise Bill for redistributing seats would be introduced on the 17th, that both would be considered together. In answer to an enquiry as to whether the Government would stand by the bill, he replied, "As long as the bill reads we stand, if it fails we fall." Liberals say the issue is now plain. Liberal members must now face the simple question without the protection of an evasive amendment.

The Jamaica Commission have arrived home. Nothing officially was made known as to their report. The Times anticipates it will justify martial law, but insure subsequent proceedings.

A police constable had been shot in Dublin by Fenians.

Both Austria and Italy are decidedly menacing. Both Governments deny aggressive designs, but are represented vigorously preparing for war. The Italian parliament promptly voted authority to the Government to raise means of the defense of the country. Popular meetings have been held at Naples in favor of the government. Warlike enthusiasm prevails throughout Italy in view of war. It is assumed that the Italian Government has called out 150,000 Austrian force in Venetia is 160,000. The Florence correspondent of the London press says that there can be no doubt that the Italian government desires war as the only means of extrication from an exceedingly false and difficult situation.

Austrian and Prussian relations show no improvement. A Berlin dispatch talks of the probability of increased armament by Prussia.

In London funds and securities are depressed.

Napoleon III., presided at a special council of the Ministry, on April 30th, to consider Austrian proposals, that Austria and Italy should simultaneously disarm. One rumour says it was determined at the meeting to prevent Italy taking the offensive, and insist on the adoption of the proposition.

The following is the very latest news by the City of Paris, telegraphed to Queenstown under date Liverpool, May 3rd. Intelligence from Germany and Italy continues exciting; armaments are vigorously pressed forward. The Italian fleet had left Genoa. Destination unknown. The Austrian iron-clads are said to have received orders to put to sea; destination believed to be the Baltic.

A telegram from Berlin says the reply of the Austrian government to the last Prussian ultimatum states that Austria will withdraw into the interior troops now on the Prussian frontier, and that she will at the same time continue armaments against Italy. Prussian troops on the frontier are said to have advanced near Austrian territory. An authenticated rumor rumors in Vienna says Austria intends to propose a European Council. Rumors of a ministerial crisis are current in Vienna.

The Saxon Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have returned an evasive answer to the Prussian summons to disarm. A Berlin telegram of May 1st says, it is believed that at the Prussian armament will shortly be increased.

A reply dated April 29th, to the Austrian Government has been sent to the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, stating that Prussia does not agree to the Vienna Cabinet's proposal in reference to duties. It is especially stated that Prussia is not prepared to disarm, and common interest in the defense of the country requires for disarmament. No immediate rupture between Austria and Prussia, however, is expected, as Austria will submit proposals to the Federal Diet, but affairs continue critical.

Vienna press of the 1st states that negotiations between the Prussian Cabinet and the special Envoy from Italy continue.

The official Vienna Gazette publishes a notice that an increased number of army surgeons will be required.

In a circular dispatch to the Italian representatives at foreign courts, Gen. Lamarmora states that the moment when the Governments of Austria and Prussia are expected to commence hostilities Italy, seeing herself directly menaced by Austria, who has increased her armaments, giving them in Venetian an over-hoarse character towards us, becomes indispensable for the security of the kingdom that both land and sea forces should be increased without delay. In taking military measures required for the defense of the country the Government only acted in accordance with the state of things created by Austria.

A Florence telegram says a proclamation has been issued by the Minister of War, calling to arms soldiers who are unimpaired by fighting. A Mexican officer had arrived at Vienna on a special mission. He bore a letter from Maximilian, the purport of which is unknown.

DIED.

In this city, on the 14th inst., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. F. E. Howlett. The funeral will leave the residence of the deceased at 2 o'clock p. m., to-day.

Up-Country Telegrams.

Special Dispatch to the "British Columbian."

HOPK, May 12.—A party of Chinamen started to-day to go up to the Coquella on a prospecting tour. Very good prospects were got there last year, and it is thought that these Chinamen will succeed in finding paying diggings. There are known to be a number of quartz ledges on this stream supposed to be gold-bearing, but none of them have ever been tested as miners have generally preferred to prospect more distant mines. Business is very dull yet, and will remain so until the Similkameen trail is opened. Several pack trains are ready to proceed to Hope from Similkameen as soon as the mountain is made passable.

YALE, May 14.—Mr. Williams,

